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Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists

March 21, 2005

Mr. Craig Hunt
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
North Coast Region
5550 Skylane Boulevard
Santa Rosa, California 95403

Via Overnight and Electronic Mail

16017.07

Subject: Work Plan For Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures
Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Enclosed is the Work Plan For Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures, Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility, 90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California (Work Plan). Please contact me if there is any additional information you require to facilitate review and approval of the Work Plan.

Very truly yours,

ACTON • MICKELSON • ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

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Vice President

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**WORK PLAN FOR FOUNDATION REMOVAL,
ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION,
AND INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES**

**GEORGIA-PACIFIC CALIFORNIA WOOD PRODUCTS
MANUFACTURING FACILITY
90 WEST REDWOOD AVENUE
FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA
AME PROJECT NO. 16017.01**

March 21, 2005

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Georgia-Pacific Corporation (G-P) has authorized the preparation of this Work Plan for Foundation Removal, Additional Investigation, and Interim Remedial Measures (Work Plan) for the Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility (GPCWPMF, Facility) located at 90 West Redwood Avenue in Fort Bragg, California (Site, Figures 1 and 2). This Work Plan is being submitted in conjunction with Coastal Development Permit (CDP) Application 3-05. The scope of work outlined herein requires approval of the CDP Application by the City of Fort Bragg (City) prior to initiation of field activities. The objective of the activities outlined in this Work Plan is to accomplish the following:

- Removal of foundations and if necessary, additional investigation and interim remedial measures (IRMs) at the following areas:
  - Compressor House (Building #11, Figure 3)
  - Former Sawmill #1 (Building #12, Figure 3)
  - Powerhouse and associated buildings (Building #13, Figure 3)
  - Fuel Barn (Building#14, Figure 3)
  - Chipper Building (Building #15, Figure 3)
  - Water Treatment Plant (Building #16, Figure 3)
  - Powerhouse Fuel Storage Building (Building #17, Figure 3)
  - Sewage Pumping Station (Figure 3)
  - Dewatering Slabs (Figure 3)
  - Water Supply Switch Building (Figure 3)

  - Former Mobile Equipment Shop and associated subsurface structures north of Building #24 (Figure 4)

- Removal of debris from Glass Beaches #1 through #3 (Figure 5).

- Removal of geophysical anomalies identified in the September 3, 2004 report titled Geophysical Investigation of Parcels 3 and 10 of the Former Georgia Pacific Sawmill site in Fort Bragg, California prepared by 3Dgeophysics (Figures 6 and 7).

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 General

The GPCWPMF is located along the Pacific Ocean coastline in the City of Fort Bragg, Mendocino County, California. The Site is located west of Highway One and is bound by open coastline to the north, Noyo Bay to the south, the City to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Currently, the Facility occupies 445 acres and consists of 35 structures of varying size and construction material. The estimated total size of all facility structures is 846,628 square feet (sf).

According to historical records, sawmill operations began at the Site in 1885. The Site was acquired by G-P in 1973 and operations began the same year. On August 8, 2002, lumber production operations were ceased at the Facility. Prior to cessation of plant operations, logs were received by truck, unloaded, and stored in the log storage areas. Logs were then removed from inventory, debarked, and milled. Milled lumber was then either shipped green, kiln dried, or air-dried on site. Finished lumber was transported by rail or flatbed trailers. Bark and wood refuse was transported by truck, conveyer, or pneumatic system to the power plant where it was burned to generate steam for electricity.

Facility operations were historically conducted in the sawmills (#1 and #2), planer buildings, fence plant, power plant, lumber storage areas, and various maintenance facilities. Early Facility operations occurred mainly in the vicinity of the mobile equipment shop and power plant. Over the course of 117 years of operation the Facility expanded to the current size of 445 acres. The northern and southern areas of the Facility were primarily utilized for finished lumber and raw log storage. The southern area of the Facility also contains an airstrip, which has been out of service since the late 1980s. The southern area was largely unused for sawmill operations until a seedling nursery was established during the later years of Facility operation.

2.2 Areas Addressed in the Work Plan

A brief description of the areas addressed in the Work Plan is presented below.

2.2.1 Compressor House (Building #11)

This location includes Compressor Houses 1 and 2, both of which consisted of a corrugated metal structure with a concrete foundation/floor. The metal structures have been removed. One or more air compressors were used at this location over time. Additionally, a small corrugated metal shed (without concrete foundation/floor) is located to the north of Compressor House 2. A 12-inch diameter metal pipe passes through the shed and enters the ground at either end. These features are shown on Figure 3.

2.2.2 Former Sawmill #1 (Building #12)

The aboveground structures of Sawmill #1 and the green chain were demolished in 1998. The concrete foundation/floor of the sawmill remains, as do concrete structural supports for the green chain. Former Sawmill #1 and the green chain are shown on Figure 3.

2.2.3 Powerhouse and Associated Buildings (Building #13)

The Powerhouse and associated buildings are shown on Figure 3 and include the following structures:

- Powerhouse
- Paint storage shed
- Transformer pad
- Oil storage shed
- Press building
- Cooling towers, the small shed near the cooling towers, and two concrete pads for poly tank storage near the cooling towers
- Truck Dump
- Fly ash reinjection system

The Powerhouse has a concrete foundation and contained brick ovens, boilers, turbines, water pumps and other associated machinery to generate power for site operations. The paint storage shed is located south of the Powerhouse and is constructed of wood with a concrete floor.

A transformer pad constructed with concrete and enclosed with a chain-link fence is located north of the Powerhouse. Additionally, a transformer was located in an open sided shed to the southeast of the transformer pad. An oil storage shed constructed of wood with a concrete floor is located on the north side of the Powerhouse. The press building is constructed of wood with a concrete floor and is located northeast of the Powerhouse.

The cooling towers are constructed with corrugated metal or screened walls and a concrete foundation and is located south of the Powerhouse. A small storage shed constructed of corrugated metal with concrete flooring is located east of the cooling towers. A concrete pad

used for aboveground poly tank storage is located immediately east of the shed. A second concrete pad used for aboveground poly tank storage is located south of the shed.

The Truck Dump is located north of the Powerhouse and Fuel Barn and includes a hydraulic system formerly used to empty trucks of their wood fuel loads. Concrete slab was used for structural support at this location. The fly ash reinjection system currently consists of a concrete slab.

2.2.4 Fuel Barn (Building #14)

The Fuel Barn is constructed of corrugated metal with a concrete stem wall foundation that extends approximately 6 feet high. The floor is comprised of soil. Concrete in the center of the Fuel Barn was used to support a conveyor system. The Fuel Barn is shown on Figure 3.

2.2.5 Chipper Building (Building #15)

The Chipper Building next to the Truck Dump consists of a wood structure with a concrete floor (Figure 3).

2.2.6 Water Treatment Plant (Building #16)

The Water Treatment Plant is constructed of corrugated metal with a concrete foundation/floor (Figure 3). A 4,000 gallon aboveground storage tank containing alum was previously situated on a concrete slab located approximately 200 feet northwest of the Water Treatment Plant (Figure 3).

2.2.7 Powerhouse Fuel Storage Building (Building #17)

The Powerhouse Fuel Storage Building is constructed of corrugated metal with a concrete foundation/floor (Figure 3). A 30,000 gallon water aboveground storage tank constructed of wood was previously situated on a concrete slab immediately west of the Powerhouse Fuel Storage Building (Figure 3).

2.2.8 Water Supply Switch Building

The Water Supply Switch Building is constructed of corrugated metal with a concrete foundation/floor (Figure 3).

2.2.9 Dewatering Slabs

The Dewatering Slabs are constructed of concrete and were used to dewater wet fly ash prior to disposal (Figure 3).

2.2.10 Sewage Pumping Station

The Sewage Pumping Station consists of a concrete slab and an underground concrete tank (Figure 3).

2.2.11 Former Mobile Equipment Shop and Associated Subsurface Structures North of Building #24

The Former Mobile Equipment Shop consisted of two buildings with concrete foundations. The northern building was utilized as a lube bay (main building area), fuel dispensing area (north side of building), and equipment wash area (south side of building).

The south building was used for equipment storage and washing. Water resulting from equipment washing was directed to a concrete catch basin located immediately south of the south building. A concrete sump is located immediately east of the catch basin. An approximate 10-foot length of metal pipe extends southward from the south building foundation. The locations of the two buildings, catch basin, sump, and drain pipe are depicted on Figure 4.

2.2.12 Glass Beaches #1, #2, and #3

No foundations exist at Glass Beaches #1, #2, and #3, shown on Figure 5. Debris, including metal fused with rock, is present at the Glass Beaches.

2.1.13 Parcels 3 and 10 Areas With Geophysical Anomalies

Geophysical anomalies were detected in the Scrap Yard area in Parcel 3 and primarily in the fill areas of Parcel 10, as shown on Figures 6 and 7.

3.0 PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATION

The results of previous investigations conducted in the areas addressed in this Work Plan are summarized below. For the purpose of comparing reported site conditions to potential cleanup standards, Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) from the Water Quality Control Plan for the Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB] North Coast Region, December 9, 1993, amended June 28, 2001), WQOs from Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 99-15 for Redwood Oil Company (RWQCB North Coast Region, 1999), WQOs from Cleanup and Abatement Order R1-2001-49 for Marsh Commons Venture Group (RWQCB North Coast Region, 2001), and Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) from Screening For Environmental Concerns At Sites With Contaminated Soil and Ground Water (RWQCB San Francisco Bay Region, February 2005) are referenced in the following discussion. Furthermore, Public Health Goals (PHGs) for drinking water established by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

(OEHHA, April 23, 2004) are also cited in the comparisons of monitoring well ground water sample chemical concentrations.

3.1 Compressor House (Building #11)

Previous sample locations are shown on Figure 3. Analysis of soil samples reported total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) ranging from less than the reporting limit (RL) of 1 to 36 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) (boring P3-47 at 4 ft.), TPH as diesel (TPHd) ranging from less than the RL of 1 to 2,000 mg/kg (boring P3-47 at 4 ft.), and TPH as motor oil (TPHmo) ranging from less than the RL of 2 to 1,900 mg/kg (boring P3-PH16 at 4 ft.). The maximum concentration of TPHg in soil of 36 mg/kg does not exceed the ESL of 100 mg/kg; however, the maximum concentrations of TPHd (2,000 mg/kg) and TPHmo (1,900 mg/kg) in soil exceed the ESLs for TPHd of 100 mg/kg and TPHmo of 500 mg/kg.

Ground water was encountered between 5.0 and 5.5 feet below ground surface (bgs) during previous investigations. Analysis of grab ground water samples reported TPHg ranging from 110 to 170 micrograms per liter (ug/L) (boring P3-47) and TPHd ranging from 22,000 to 200,000 ug/L (boring P3-46). The maximum ground water TPHg concentration (170 ug/L) exceeds the WQO of 50 ug/L. The WQO for TPHd in ground water of 56 ug/L is exceeded by the maximum site sample concentration of 200,000 ug/L TPHd.

Historical quarterly ground water monitoring at well MW-5.8 located near boring P3-47 between the Compressor House and Former Sawmill #1 reported no detections above the RLs for TPHg, TPHd, TPHmo, oil and grease (O&G), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and organochlorine pesticides. Ground water barium concentrations in monitoring well MW-5.8 samples have ranged from 64 to 78 ug/L. These concentrations do not exceed the PHG of 2,000 ug/L nor the ESL and WQO of 1,000 ug/L. Tannin and lignin were reported at a concentration of 0.23 milligrams per liter (mg/L) in a ground water sample from monitoring well MW-5.8 in December 2004. The presence of constituents of potential concern (COPCs) in soil samples though not in conventionally collected ground water samples from the nearby monitoring well is an indication that the COPCs are primarily related to soil instead of ground water.

3.2 Former Sawmill #1 (Building #12)

Previous sample locations are depicted on Figure 3. Analysis of soil samples reported TPHg ranging from less than the RL of 0.96 to 6.8 mg/kg (boring P5-3), TPHd ranging from less than the RL of 1 to 8,400 mg/kg (Saw Mill), and TPHmo ranging from less than the RL of 2 to 16,000 mg/kg (boring SM-12). The maximum concentration of TPHg in soil (6.8 mg/kg) does not exceed the ESL of 100 mg/kg; however, the maximum concentrations of TPHd (8,400 mg/kg) and TPHmo (16,000 mg/kg) exceed the ESLs for TPHd of 100 mg/kg and TPHmo of 500 mg/kg.

Ground water was encountered between 0.25 and 13.5 feet below ground surface (bgs) during previous drilling in the vicinity of Former Sawmill #1. Analysis of grab ground water samples reported TPHg at less than the RL of 50 ug/L and TPHd ranging from 500 to 44,000 ug/L (boring P5-4). The maximum ground water TPHd concentration exceeds the WQO of 56 ug/L.

Historical quarterly ground water monitoring at wells MW-5.6 through MW-5.9 located near Former Sawmill #1 has reported methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) concentrations ranging from less than the RL of 0.5 to 2.2 ug/L (monitoring well MW-5.7 in September 2004). Phenanthrene concentrations have ranged from less than the RL of 0.1 to 0.26 ug/L (monitoring well MW-5.7 in September 2004). Arsenic concentrations have ranged from less than the RL of 5.0 to 23 ug/L while selenium has ranged from less than the RL of 5.0 to 23 ug/L (both at MW-5.7 in September 2004). Barium concentrations have ranged from 64 to 250 ug/L while zinc has ranged from less than the RL of 20 to 46 ug/L (both in samples from monitoring well MW-5.9 in December 2004). Tannin and lignin concentrations have ranged from less than the RL of 0.1 to 6.2 mg/L (monitoring well MW-5.6 sample in December 2004). No detections above the RLs for TPHg, TPHd, TPHmo, O&G, SVOCs, PCBs, PAHs, and organochlorine pesticides have been reported in samples from monitoring wells MW-5.6 through MW-5.9.

The presence of MTBE in ground water samples up to a maximum concentration of 2.2 ug/L does not exceed the WQO of 13 ug/L. Phenanthrene at a maximum concentration of 0.26 ug/L does not exceed the ESL of 4.6 ug/L. Likewise, the WQOs for arsenic (50 ug/L), barium (1,000 ug/L), selenium (50 ug/L), and zinc (170 ug/L) have also not been exceeded. Barium does not exceed the PHG of 2,000 ug/L; however, arsenic exceeds the PHG of 0.004 ug/L. Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) and total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHd) contamination present in soil samples though not in conventionally collected ground water samples from nearby monitoring wells is an indication that petroleum hydrocarbon impact is related to soil rather than being a ground water issue in the vicinity of Former Sawmill #1.

3.3 Powerhouse and Associated Buildings (Building #13)

Previous sample locations are depicted on Figure 4. Analysis of soil samples reported TPHd ranging from 6.4 to 3,600 mg/kg (boring P4-PH1) and TPHmo ranging from 9.4 to 9,600 mg/kg (boring P4-PH1).

Analysis of soil samples reported naphthalene ranging from less than the RL of 0.0046 to 0.12 mg/kg, benzo(b)fluoranthene ranging from less than the RL of 0.066 to 0.12 mg/kg, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate ranging from less than the RL of 0.33 to 1.4 mg/kg, and butylbenzylphthalate ranging from less than the RL of 0.33 to 0.38 mg/kg.

Analysis of soil samples reported arsenic ranging from 2.4 to 7.5 mg/kg, barium ranging from 51 to 3,400 mg/kg, cadmium ranging from less than the RL of 0.2 to 2.8 mg/kg, chromium ranging from 8.6 to 23 mg/kg (boring P4-37 near the cooling towers), cobalt ranging from 2.1 to 55 mg/kg, copper ranging from 10 to 190 mg/kg, lead ranging from 8.7 to 400 mg/kg, mercury ranging from 0.042 to 0.19 mg/kg, and zinc ranging from 27 to 510 mg/kg. The maximum

concentration of arsenic of 7.5 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 5.5 mg/kg and barium at a maximum of 3,400 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 750 mg/kg. Cadmium at a maximum of 2.8 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 1.7 mg/kg and the maximum cobalt concentration of 55 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 10 mg/kg. Lead at a maximum concentration of 400 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 150 mg/kg. The maximum concentrations of chromium, copper, mercury, and zinc listed above do not exceed their respective ESLs.

In the vicinity of the Powerhouse, ground water was encountered between 2.5 and 5.5 feet bgs during previous investigations. Analysis of monitoring well ground water samples reported TPHg at less than the RL of 50 ug/L, TPHd ranging from less than the RL of 50 to 76 ug/L (monitoring well MW-4.3), and TPHmo ranging from less than the RL of 300 to 320 ug/L (monitoring well MW-4.4). Ground water monitoring well sample barium concentrations have ranged from 77 to 9,600 ug/L, and zinc has ranged from less than the RL or 20 to 77 ug/L (both at monitoring well MW-4.1 in December 2004). Selenium has ranged from less than the RL of 5 to 9.5 ug/L (monitoring well MW-4.1 in September 2004).

The maximum ground water monitoring well sample TPHd concentration, 76 ug/L at monitoring well MW-4.3 in January 2004, exceeds the WQO of 56 ug/L. This has been the only ground water TPHd detection in a monitoring well MW-4.3 sample; however, the monitoring well could not be located in the Third Quarter and Fourth Quarter 2004. The monitoring well MW-4.4 ground water sample TPHmo concentration of 320 ug/L exceeds the WQO of 175 ug/L. However, it should be noted that (1) there has been only one TPHmo detection reported in a monitoring well MW-4.4 sample (December 2004), and (2) the chromatogram pattern did not resemble the laboratory standard and contained either an unidentified single peak or multiple peaks. The barium concentration reported in a monitoring well MW-4.1 sample exceeds the PHG of 2,000 ug/L and the ESL and WQO of 1,000 ug/L. A PHG for zinc in ground water has not been established; however, the reported concentrations do not exceed the WQO of 170 ug/L nor the ESL of 81 ug/L. The maximum selenium concentration exceeds the ESL of 5 mg/L but not the WQO of 10 ug/L.

3.4 Fuel Barn (Building #14)

Previous sample locations are depicted on Figure 3. Analysis of a soil sample reported TPHmo at 450 mg/kg and TPHd at 72 mg/kg (MW-4.1 at 1.5 feet). These concentrations do not exceed the ESLs for TPHmo of 500 mg/kg and TPHd of 100 mg/kg.

In the vicinity of the Fuel Barn, ground water was encountered between 2.0 (monitoring well MW-4.1) and 3.5 feet (monitoring well MW-4.3) bgs (TRC 2004a). Analysis of monitoring well ground water samples reported TPHg at less than the RL of 50 ug/L, TPHd ranging from less than the RL of 50 to 76 ug/L (monitoring well MW-4.3), and TPHmo at less than the RL of 300 ug/L. Barium concentrations in ground water samples from monitoring well MW-4.1 have ranged from 3,300 to 9,600 ug/L, while nickel has ranged from less than the RL of 5 to 9.5 ug/L and zinc has ranged from less than the RL of 20 to 77 ug/L.

The maximum ground water sample TPHd concentration, 76 ug/L at monitoring well MW-4.3 in January 2004, exceeds the WQO of 56 ug/L. This has been the only ground water sample TPHd detection at monitoring well MW-4.3; however, the monitoring well could not be located in the Third Quarter and Fourth Quarter 2004. The barium concentrations exceed the PHG of 2,000 ug/L and the ESL and WQO of 1,000 ug/L. Nickel does not exceed the PHG of 12 ug/L but exceeds the ESL of 8.2 ug/L. Zinc does not exceed the WQO of 170 mg/L, nor the ESL of 81 ug/L.

3.5 Chipper Building (Building #15)

Sampling and analysis has not been conducted at this location (Figure 3).

3.6 Water Treatment Plant (Building #16)

Samples were collected proximate to the Water Treatment Plant during investigation of the Former Bunker Fuel Aboveground Storage Tanks. Previous sample locations are depicted on Figure 3. Analysis of soil samples reported TPHd ranging from 3.3 to 42 mg/kg (boring P4-17) and cadmium ranging from 1.5 to 2.1 mg/kg (boring P4-12). Analysis of grab ground water samples reported TPHd ranging from 66 to 85 ug/L (boring P4-17; 53 ug/L with silica gel cleanup). Investigation of the Former Bunker Fuel Aboveground Storage Tank area will be outlined in a second work plan for activities not requiring a CDP to be submitted to the RWQCB North Coast Region at a later date.

The maximum concentration of TPHd in soil of 42 mg/kg does not exceed the ESL of 100 mg/kg; however, the maximum cadmium concentration of 2.1 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 1.7 mg/kg.

3.7 Powerhouse Fuel Storage Building (Building #17)

Previous sample locations are depicted on Figure 3. Analysis of soil samples reported TPHd ranging from 3.9 to 37 mg/kg (boring P4-14), arsenic ranging from 2 to 5.9 mg/kg (boring P4-13), and cadmium ranging from 1.6 to 2.5 mg/kg (boring P4-16). Analysis of grab ground water samples reported TPHd ranging from 54 to 330 ug/L (boring P4-16; 53 ug/L with silica gel cleanup). The maximum concentration of TPHd in soil (37 mg/kg) is not in excess of the ESL of 100 mg/kg; however, the maximum arsenic (5.9 mg/kg) and cadmium (2.5 mg/kg) concentrations exceed their respective ESLs of 5.5 mg/kg and 1.7 mg/kg.

3.8 Water Supply Switch Building

Samples were collected proximate to the Water Supply Switch Building during investigation of the Former Bunker Fuel Aboveground Storage Tanks (Figure 3). See Section 3.6 above.

3.9 Dewatering Slabs

Sampling and analysis has not been conducted at this location (Figure 3).

3.10 Sewage Pumping Station

Sampling and analysis has not been conducted at this location (Figure 3).

3.11 Former Mobile Equipment Shop and Associated Subsurface Structures North of Building #24

Previous sample locations are depicted on Figure 4. Analysis of soil samples reported TPHg ranging from less than the RL of 0.99 to 340 mg/kg (monitoring well MW-3.2), TPHd ranging from less than the RL of 0.99 to 4,800 mg/kg (boring P3-29), and TPHmo ranging from 1,800 to 5,100 mg/kg (boring P3-80). These ranges in concentration exceed the TPHg and TPHd ESL of 100 mg/kg as well as the TPHmo ESL of 500 mg/kg.

Analysis of soil samples reported methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) ranging from less than the RL of 0.99 to 0.038 mg/kg, 2-butonone ranging from less than the RL of 0.01 to 0.013 mg/kg, n-butylbenzene ranging from less than the RL of 0.005 to 1.1 mg/kg, naphthalene ranging from less than the RL of 0.005 to 2.2 mg/kg, para-isopropyl-toluene ranging from less than the RL of 0.005 to 0.16 mg/kg, and sec-butylbenzene ranging from less than the RL of 0.005 to 0.38 mg/kg. The maximum concentration of MTBE of 0.038 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 0.023 mg/kg while 2-butanone at a maximum of 0.013 mg/kg and n-butylbenzene at 1.1 mg/kg do not exceed the ESL of 3.9 mg/kg for both compounds. Naphthalene at a maximum concentration of 2.2 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 0.46 mg/kg. ESLs have not been established for para-isopropyltoluene and sec-butylbenzene.

Analysis of soil samples reported arsenic ranging from 2.5 to 11 mg/kg, cadmium ranging from 0.92 to 2.3 mg/kg, lead ranging from 4.6 to 52 mg/kg and mercury ranging from less than the RL of 0.01 to 0.24 mg/kg. The maximum arsenic concentration (11 mg/kg) exceeds the ESL of 5.5 mg/kg and cadmium exceeds the ESL of 1.7 mg/kg. The ESLs for lead (150 mg/kg) and mercury (3.7 mg/kg) have not been exceeded.

Ground water was encountered between 7.5 (borings P3-28 and P3-31) and 13.0 feet bgs (monitoring well MW-3.1) during previous drilling in the vicinity of the Former Mobile Equipment Shop. Analysis of grab ground water samples reported TPHg ranging from less than the RL of 50 to 2,500 ug/L (boring P3-28) and TPHd ranging from 72 to 35,000 ug/L (boring P3-35). Analysis of grab ground water samples reported tetrachloroethene (PCE) ranging from less than the RL of 0.5 to 1.7 ug/L, 1,1-dichloroethane ranging from less than the RL of 0.5 to 1.0 ug/L, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene ranging from less than the RL of 0.5 to 240 ug/L, 1,2-dichlorobenzene ranging from less than the RL of 0.5 to 5.1 ug/L, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene ranging from less than the RL of 0.5 to 160 ug/L, carbon disulfide ranging from 0.6 to 1.1 ug/L, isopropylbenzene ranging from less than the RL of 0.1 to 51 ug/L, xylenes ranging from less

than the RL of 0.5 to 200 ug/L, MTBE ranging from less than the RL of 0.5 ug/L to 1,100 ug/L, naphthalene ranging from 0.5 to 54 ug/L, and para-isopropyl-toluene ranging from less than the RL of 0.5 to 0.7 ug/L. Antimony concentrations ranged from less than the RL of 60 to 130 ug/L. Nickel and zinc concentrations ranged from less than the RL of 20 ug/L to 64 ug/L and 54 ug/L, respectively.

Analysis of ground water samples from monitoring wells reported TPHg ranging from less than the RL of 50 to 180 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.2), TPHd ranging from less than the RL of 50 to 560 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.2), and TPHmo ranging from less than the RL of 300 to 760 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.3). Additionally, ground water sample PCE concentrations have ranged from 0.6 to 2.2 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.2) and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE) has ranged from 0.5 to 5.5 mg/L (monitoring well MW-3.2). Xylene has ranged from less than the RL of 0.5 to 0.8 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.3) and MTBE has ranged from less than the RL of 0.5 to 40 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.1). Isopropylbenzene has ranged from less than the RL of 0.5 to 1.2 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.3) and propylbenzene has ranged from less than the RL of 0.5 to 1.2 mg/L (monitoring well MW-3.3). Freon 113 has ranged from less than the RL of 5.0 to 5.1 ug/L and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene has ranged from less than the RL of 0.5 to 2.3 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.3). 1,1-dichloroethane has ranged from 0.7 to 2.3 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.2) and 1,1,1-trichloroethane has ranged from less than the RL of 0.5 to 5.2 ug/L (monitoring well MW-3.3). Barium has ranged from less than the RL of 10 to 46 ug/L, and zinc has ranged from less than the RL of 20 to 50 ug/L.

The maximum concentrations of TPHg (180 ug/L), TPHd (560 ug/L), and TPHmo (760 ug/L) exceed the WQOs of 50 ug/L, 56 ug/L, and 175 ug/L, respectively. The presence of PCE at a maximum of 2.2 ug/L does not exceed the WQO of 5 ug/L though exceeds the PHG of 0.06 ug/L. Cis-1,2-DCE at a maximum concentration of 5.5 ug/L does not exceed the WQO of 6 ug/L. Xylenes at a maximum of 200 ug/L exceed the WQO of 17 ug/L though not the PHG of 1,800 ug/L. Methyl tertiary butyl ether at a maximum of 1,100 ug/L exceeds the WQO and PHG of 13 ug/L. 1,1-dicloroethane at a maximum of 2.3 ug/L has not exceeded the WQO of 5 ug/L and the PHG of 3 ug/L, nor has Freon 113 at a maximum concentration of 5.1 ug/L exceeded the PHG of 4,000 ug/L. 1,1,1-trichloroethane at a maximum of 5.2 ug/L does not exceed the WQO of 200 ug/L. The maximum antimony concentration of 130 ug/L exceeds the ESL of 6 ug/L and PHG of 20 ug/L. The maximum nickel concentration of 64 ug/L exceeds the ESL of 8.2 ug/L and PHG of 12 ug/L. The maximum zinc concentration of 54 ug/L does not exceed the ESL of 81 ug/L nor WQO of 170 ug/L.

3.12 Glass Beach #1

Previous sample locations are depicted on Figure 5. Trace porcelain, glass, and metal debris were encountered to a depth of 4 feet in boring P1-3 and trace glass fragments were found in the upper 0.5 foot in boring P1-5. Debris was not encountered during drilling of the other three borings or excavation of the nine test pits in the Glass Beach #1 area. Metal debris fused with native rock was observed primarily below the high tide line. Analysis of soil samples reported TPHd ranging from 1.4 to 12 mg/kg (P1-4) and TPHg, volatile organic compounds (VOCs),

semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at less than the RL. Arsenic in soil reportedly ranged from 1.3 to 6.5 mg/kg and cadmium ranged from 0.45 to 2.2 mg/kg. The maximum TPHd concentration (12 mg/kg) does not exceed the ESL of 100 mg/kg; however, the maximum arsenic (6.5 mg/kg) and cadmium (2.2 mg/kg) concentrations exceed their respective ESLs of 5.5 mg/kg and 1.7 mg/kg. Analysis of a grab ground water sample reported TPHg, TPHd, VOCs, and SVOCs at less than the RL.

3.13 Glass Beach #2

Previous sample locations are depicted on Figure 5. Debris was not encountered during drilling of the four borings in the Glass Beach #2 area; however, red, orange, and black mottled soil was observed at a depth of 9 feet in boring P1-9. Metal debris fused with native rock was observed primarily below the high tide line. Analysis of soil samples reported TPHd ranging from 2.7 to 73 mg/kg (boring P1-9), arsenic ranging from 4.8 to 6.4 mg/kg, and TPHg, VOCs, SVOCs, and PCBs at less than the RL. The maximum concentration of TPHd in soil of 73 mg/kg does not exceed the ESL of 100 mg/kg; however, cadmium at a maximum of 6.4 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 1.7 mg/kg.

3.14 Glass Beach #3

Previous sample locations are depicted on Figure 5. Debris was not encountered during drilling of the six borings in the Glass Beach #3 area; however, fill consisting of gravelly sand was observed to 2 feet bgs in boring P1-14. A scrap metal fragment was observed at approximately 2 feet bgs during excavation of test pit TP-7 though debris was not observed in the other seven test pit excavations. Metal debris fused with native rock was observed primarily below the high tide line. Buried metal debris was also exposed at 1 to 2 feet depth along the face of the coastal bluff. Analysis of soil samples reported TPHd ranging from 1.4 to 11 mg/kg (boring P1-11), arsenic ranging from 2.2 to 6.2 mg/kg, cadmium ranging from 0.86 to 3.1 mg/kg, and cobalt ranging from 3.6 to 12 mg/kg. TPHg, VOCs, SVOCs, and pesticides were reported at less than the RL. The maximum concentration of TPHd in soil does not exceed the ESL of 100 mg/kg. The maximum concentrations of arsenic (6.2 mg/kg), cadmium (3.1 mg/kg), and cobalt (12 mg/kg) exceed their respective ESL of 5.5 mg/kg, 1.7 mg/kg, and 10 mg/kg.

3.15 Parcels 3 and 10 Areas With Geophysical Anomalies

Previous sample locations for Parcels 3 and 10 are depicted on Figures 6 and 7, respectively. Analysis of soil samples from the portion of Parcel 3 surveyed for geophysical anomalies reported TPHd ranging from less than the RL of 1 to 490 mg/kg, TPHmo ranging from less than the RL of 5 to 21 mg/kg (boring P3-PH10), PCBs ranging from less than the RL of 0.12 to 0.14 mg/kg, arsenic ranging from 6.2 to 14 mg/kg, cadmium ranging from 1.5 to 5.9 mg/kg, copper ranging from 9.5 to 140 mg/kg, lead ranging from 11 to 68 mg/kg, mercury ranging from 0.04 to 0.06 mg/kg, molybdenum ranging from less than the RL of 0.77 to 7.5 mg/kg, and nickel ranging from 18 to 71 mg/kg.

In the geophysical survey area of Parcel 3, the maximum concentration of TPHd of 490 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 100 mg/kg while TPHmo at a maximum of 21 mg/kg does not exceed the ESL of 500 mg/kg. Arsenic at a maximum concentration of 14 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 5.5 mg/kg and cadmium at a maximum of 5.9 mg/kg exceeds the ESL of 1.7 mg/kg. ESLs for copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, and nickel have not been exceeded.

Analysis of the soil sample from the portion of Parcel 10 surveyed for geophysical anomalies reported TPHg, TPHd, VOCs, SVOCs, and PCBs at less than the RL. Reported metal concentrations were not in excess of the corresponding ESLs. Analysis of quarterly ground water samples from monitoring wells installed in Parcel 10 reported one detection of benzene at 3.3 ug/L in monitoring well MW-10.2 in August 2004. This detection exceeds the WQO of 0.35 ug/L and the PHG of 0.15 ug/L. Ground water arsenic concentrations have ranged from less than the RL of 5 to 11 ug/L (monitoring well MW-10.4 in September 2004), barium concentrations have ranged from less than the RL of 10 to 180 ug/L (monitoring well MW-10.4 in August 2004), and beryllium has ranged from less than the RL of 2 to 4.7 ug/L (monitoring well MW-10.1 and monitoring well MW-10.2 in August 2004). Arsenic in a ground water sample from monitoring well MW-10.4 exceeds the PHG of 0.004 ug/L, though not the ESL of 36 ug/L nor the WQO of 50 ug/L. Barium concentrations do not exceed the PHG of 2,000 ug/L nor the ESL and WQO of 1,000 ug/L. Beryllium at a maximum of 4.7 ug/L exceeds the PHG of 1 ug/L and ESL of 2.7 ug/L. Selenium concentrations have ranged from less than the RL of 5 to 9.8 ug/L. The maximum selenium concentration exceeds the ESL of 5 ug/L, though not the WQO of 10 ug/L. There have been no other VOC nor TPHg, TPHd, SVOC or PCB detections in ground water samples at Parcel 10.

4.0 SENSITIVE AREAS

The Log Pond and the Coastline are the two sensitive areas identified in The Jurisdictional Determination and Habitat Assessment (TRC 2003; submitted to the City Development Department in 2003 for CDP 1-03) that are proximate to areas specified in this Work Plan to undergo subsurface disturbance. The Log Pond is proximate to the Powerhouse area and associated buildings. A fence will be constructed to protect the Log Pond from erosion and siltation if it is less than 50 feet from the Powerhouse or any other location where subsurface disturbance is to occur. Glass Beaches #1 through #3 are located along the Coastline. Subsurface disturbance within these areas will be conducted with minimal disturbance to the environment. As recommended by the City, a botanist familiar with plant species indigenous to the area will be retained to identify endangered species in work areas within 100 feet of the coastal bluffs and develop a plan to mitigate their disturbance.

5.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES

An Archeological Survey of the Georgia Pacific Lumber Mill (TRC 2003a) and Phase II Determination of Significant Standing Structures (TRC 2003b) were completed, from which a Site Specific Treatment Plan for Cultural Resources (TRC 2003c) was developed. All three documents were submitted to the City Development Department in 2003 for their review of CDP 1-03 and Site and Architectural Review 4-03.

All areas where subsurface disturbances will occur will be documented, monitored, and tested in general accordance with the Site Specific Treatment Plan for Cultural Resources. Accordingly, subsurface disturbance in areas considered to have moderate or high potential for Prehistoric or Historic Resources will be monitored by an archeologist and Native American representative.

5.1 Prehistoric Resources

The Former Sawmill #1 and Powerhouse area is located within Area 2P-Soldiers Bay, considered to have a moderate potential for Prehistoric Resources. The Former Mobile Equipment Shop and associated surface structures are not located within areas considered to have moderate or high potential for Prehistoric Resources.

Glass Beaches #1 and #2 are located within Area 1P-Northwest Coast, considered to have a high potential for Prehistoric Resources. Glass Beach #3 is not located within an area considered to have moderate or high potential for Prehistoric Resources.

The locations within Area 3 identified in the 3Dgeophysics Report to contain geophysical anomalies are not within areas considered to have moderate or high potential for Prehistoric Resources. The locations within Area 10 identified in the 3Dgeophysics Report to contain geophysical anomalies are within Area 3P-Soldiers Point/Southwest Coast, considered to have a moderate or high potential for Prehistoric Resources.

5.2 Historic Resources

The Former Sawmill #1 and Powerhouse area and the Former Mobile Equipment Shop and associated surface structures are located within Area 4H-Buildings, considered to have a high potential for Historic Resources.

Glass Beach #1 is not located within an area considered to have moderate or high potential for Historic Resources. Glass Beach #2 is located within Area 9H-City Dump, considered to have high potential for Historical Resources. Glass Beach #3 is located within Area 14H-Historic Trash, considered to have moderate potential for Historic Resources.

The locations within Area 3 identified in the 3Dgeophysics Report to contain geophysical anomalies are within Areas 6H-Soldiers Harbor or 17H-Homesteads/Activities, considered to

have high and moderate potentials for Historic Resources, respectively. The locations within Area 10 identified in the 3Dgeophysics Report to contain geophysical anomalies are not within areas considered to have moderate or high potential for Historic Resources.

6.0 LEAD AND ASBESTOS

All work involving structures with asbestos and lead containing paint will be performed in general accordance with local, state, and federal rules and regulations. A certified and trained contractor will be utilized to secure the necessary permits and conduct the required abatement activities. These tasks will be conducted as part of aboveground structure removal, which is outside the scope of work addressed by the Work Plan. However, there is the potential for contact with subsurface water pipes wrapped with asbestos containing material during the subsurface disturbance activities described herein. In such an event, the aforementioned procedures would then be implemented.

7.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The following scope of work is generally applicable to each of the areas to undergo subsurface disturbance; however, some areas do not include a concrete foundation.

- Obtain applicable permits.
- Locate underground utilities and subsurface features.
- Evaluate area specific conditions, including locations of foundation cracks, stains, drain lines, and where machinery, sumps, pits, or hazardous materials were utilized or stored within the structures and identify soil sampling locations.
- Construct a soil sampling grid for each foundation to be removed and for each area to be excavated.
- Remove foundations, excavate debris, and remove geophysical anomalies.
- Collect verification concrete and soil samples for laboratory analysis.
- Evaluate sample analytical data and compare with soil cleanup screening levels.
- Conduct additional investigation and/or IRMs in the form of soil excavation in areas where sample COPC concentrations are elevated, if applicable.
- Arrange for appropriate disposal of waste resulting from foundation removal, additional investigation, and IRM activities.
- Submit a report of findings with applicable recommendations.

The scope of the work will be conducted in general accordance with the following documents:

- Sampling and Analysis Plan (Appendix A)
- Site Health and Safety Plan (Appendix B)
- Quality Assurance Plan (Appendix C)
- Excavation and Soil Management Plan (Appendix D)
- Transportation Plan (Appendix E)

7.1 Obtain Applicable Permits

A CDP Application was submitted by G-P to the City on February 10, 2005. City approval of the CDP Application is anticipated by June 13, 2005. An excavation permit will be obtained from the City prior to initiation of foundation removal or excavation activities. A permit from the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District for excavating and stockpiling material will be obtained prior to foundation removal and excavation activities.

7.2 Locate Underground Utilities and Subsurface Features

Underground Service Alert will be contacted prior to initiation of field activities. In addition, an independent underground utility locating service will be contracted to conduct a reconnaissance at each area to undergo foundation removal or excavation. All field activities will be conducted in general accordance with the Site Health and Safety Plan included as Appendix B.

7.3 Evaluate Area Specific Conditions

Building records, if available, will be reviewed to assess the locations of drain lines, machinery, and material storage areas and identify COPCs for testing. A reconnaissance of each foundation will be conducted to assess the presence of cracks, staining, or other features resulting from or indicating discharges of hazardous materials. Global Positioning System (GPS) instrumentation will be used to record the coordinates of identified locations for input to the site database for future reference or sampling, if applicable. In addition, previous investigation data will be reviewed to identify locations where soil samples were collected for which analysis reported COPC concentrations greater than RLs.

7.4 Construct Soil Sampling Grids

A soil sampling grid will be formulated specific to each foundation to be removed or each area to be excavated. Grid spacing will take into account the area specific conditions identified during document and previous investigation review and foundation reconnaissance. The objective of establishing a grid is to obtain representative samples throughout the area in question. Global Positioning System instrumentation will be used to record grid coordinates for input to the site database for future reference or sampling, if applicable.

7.5 Remove Foundations, Excavate Debris, and Remove Geophysical Anomalies

Heavy-equipment will be utilized to remove and stockpile concrete building foundations, soil, and debris. Soil will be handled in general accordance with the Excavation and Soil Management Plan included as Appendix D. Material suspected to be impacted with COPCs will be stockpiled separate from non-impacted material.

The requirements of existing air quality regulations will be implemented during foundation removal, excavation, and IRMs so that potential emissions of dust and contaminants from building materials and soil do not present a significant impact to human health or the environment. The Excavation and Soil Management Plan includes procedures to facilitate compliance with applicable regulations.

The best management practices outlined in the Site Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be employed as they pertain to foundation removal, excavation, and IRMs to facilitate compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit No. CAS000002 Waste Discharge Requirements for Stormwater Discharges Associated With Construction.

All areas where subsurface disturbances will occur will be documented, monitored, and tested in general accordance with the Site Specific Treatment Plan for Cultural Resources. Accordingly, subsurface disturbance in areas considered to have moderate or high potential for Prehistoric or Historic Resources will be monitored by an archeologist and Native American representative.

7.6 Collect Verification Concrete and Soil Samples For Laboratory Analysis

Areas of stained concrete will be sampled for laboratory analysis of COPCs associated with the specific location.

Following foundation removal, soil samples will be collected from the following locations:

- Soil at, underlying, or adjacent to foundation staining or cracks, drain lines, or previous sampling locations where COPCs were reported at greater than the RL. These locations will be identified prior to foundation removal or excavation.
- Grid locations identified prior to foundation removal or excavation.
- Areas observed or suspected during foundation removal or excavation to be impacted by COPCs.

Concrete and soil sampling will be conducted in general accordance with the protocol outlined in the Sampling and Analysis Plan included as Appendix A.

Concrete and soil samples will be submitted to Curtis & Tompkins, Ltd. (C&T), a State of California Department of Health Services certified laboratory. The Quality Assurance Manual for C&T is included in the Quality Assurance Plan (QAP, Appendix C).

Samples will be analyzed by one or more of the following test methods:

- Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline, diesel, and motor oil (EPA Method 8015 Modified)
- Total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel with silica gel cleanup (EPA Method 8015 Modified) – Extended Chromatogram
- Total oil and grease (EPA Method 1664A)
- Volatile organic compounds (EPA Method 8260)
- Volatile organic compounds (EPA Method 8260 with sample collection by EPA Method 5035)
- Semi-volatile organic compounds (EPA Method 8270)
- Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8310)
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (EPA Method 8080 or 8082)
- Organochlorine pesticides (EPA Method 8081)
- Dioxins and furans (EPA Method 8280 or 8290)
- Site specific pesticides/herbicides (no EPA Method)
- CAM 17 Metals (EPA 6010/7400)
- Hexavalent chromium (EPA Method 7196)
- Tannin and lignin (to be determined)

7.7 Evaluate Sample Analytical Data and Data Management

Sample analytical data will be evaluated against soil cleanup screening levels, such as PHGs or ESLs, to assist in determining where additional investigation or IRMs are warranted.

Management of laboratory analytical data will be conducted in general accordance with the QAP included as Appendix C.

7.8 Conduct Additional Investigation and/or Interim Remedial Measures

Additional investigation and/or IRMs may be warranted at specific locations based upon the results of verification sample analysis and comparison to soil cleanup screening levels. It is anticipated that IRMs, if conducted, would be limited to excavation of impacted soil representative of source areas. Note that soil cleanup screening levels will be used as a guide to

whether additional investigation or IRMs are warranted and not necessarily as the means to determine if COPC concentrations are acceptable to remain in soil.

Investigation and excavation protocol are presented in Appendices A and D, respectively.

7.9 Dispose Waste

Stockpiles of concrete without stains or evidence of hazardous waste will be transported offsite to a recycling or non-hazardous waste disposal facility. Results of laboratory analysis of concrete samples collected during foundation demolition will be utilized to evaluate disposal options of concrete stockpiles that visually exhibited COPC impacts (i.e., staining). Waste transportation and disposal, including identification of haulers, disposal facilities, routes, and record keeping are summarized in the Transportation Plan included as Appendix E.

7.10 Submit Report of Findings

A report will be submitted to the RWQCB North Coast Region documenting all foundation removal, soil excavation, additional investigation, and IRM activities. Risk assessment will be conducted on specific areas, if warranted, to evaluate the threat presented by select COPCs to human health and the environment. Recommendations will be presented, including no further action for areas where risk assessment indicates no significant risk to human health and the environment, or additional investigation/remedial action for areas where risk assessment indicates a significant risk to human health and the environment.

8.0 SCHEDULE

It is anticipated that field activities will begin on June 13, 2005 and be completed by October 14, 2005. A results report will be submitted to the RWQCB North Coast Region by December 16, 2005.

9.0 REMARKS

This plan represents our professional opinions, which are based in part on information supplied by the client. These opinions are based on currently available information and have been arrived at in accordance with currently accepted hydrogeologic and engineering practices at this time and location. Other than this no warranty is implied or intended. Any reliance on the information contained herein by third parties is at such party's sole risk.

10.0 REFERENCES

3Dgeophysics, September 3, 2004. Geophysical Investigation of Parcels 3 and 10 of the Former Georgia Pacific Sawmill site in Fort Bragg, California.

TRC, 2003. The Jurisdictional Determination and Habitat Assessment.

TRC, 2003a. Archeological Survey of the Georgia Pacific Lumber Mill.

TRC, 2003b. Phase II Determination of Significant Standing Structures.

TRC, 2003c. Site Specific Treatment Plan for Cultural Resources.

TRC, 2004. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Division, 90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California, March 2004.

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TRC, 2004b. Additional Site Assessment Report. Georgia-Pacific Former Sawmill Site, 90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California. October 2004.

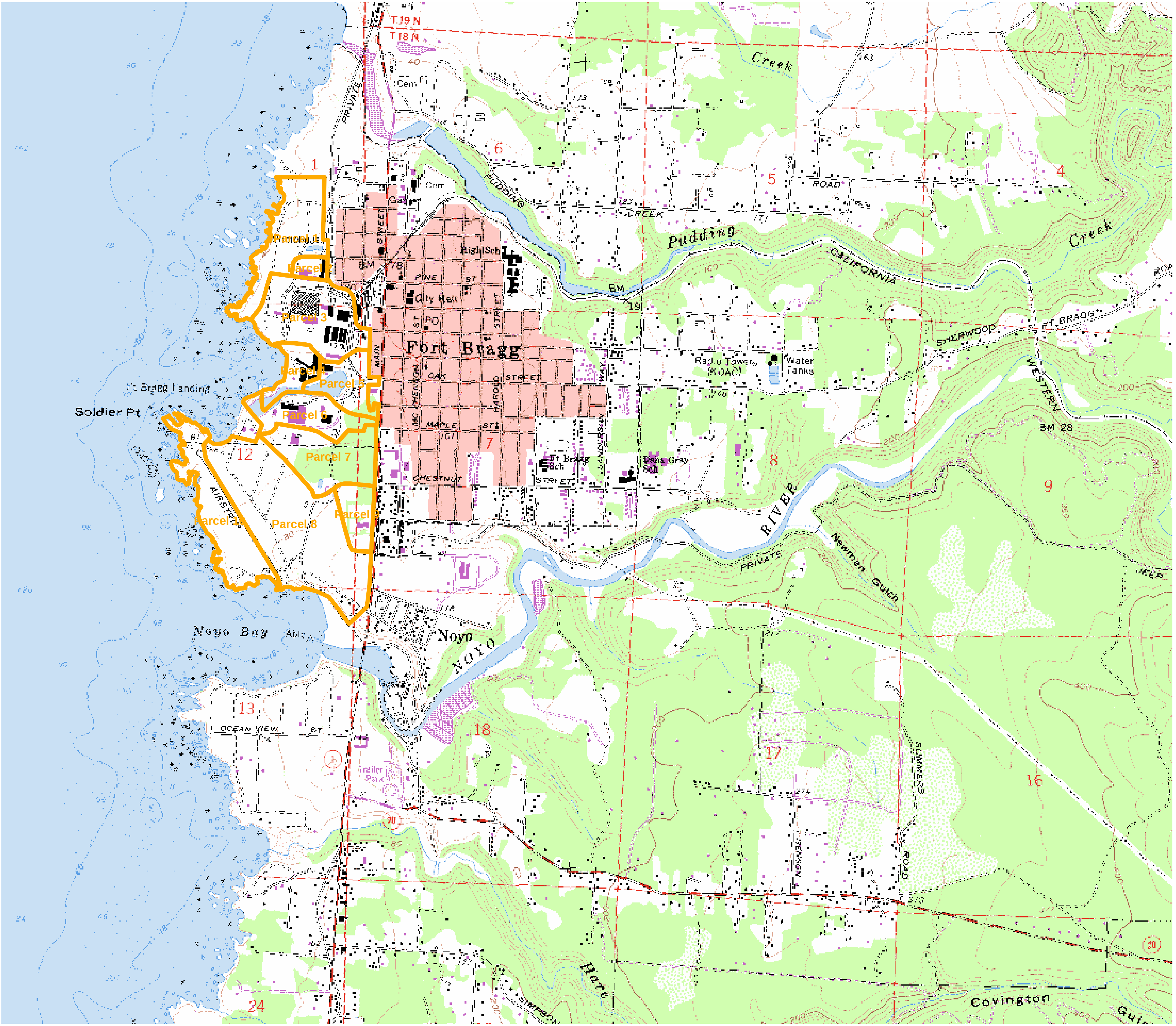
Water Quality Control Plan For The North Coast Region. North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), December 9, 1993, amended June 28, 2001.

Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 99-15 for Redwood Oil Company. Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) North Coast Region, 1999.

Cleanup and Abatement Order R1-2001-49 for Marsh Commons Venture Group. Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) North Coast Region, 2001.

Screening For Environmental Concerns At Sites With Contaminated Soil and Ground Water. Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) San Francisco Bay Region, February 2005.

Public Health Goals (PHGs). California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA, April 23, 2004).



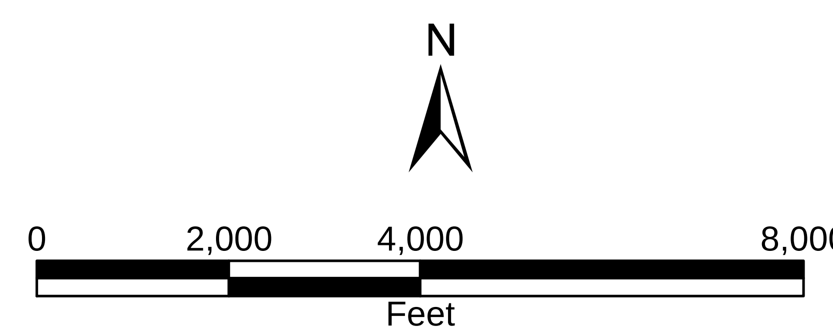


FIGURE 1

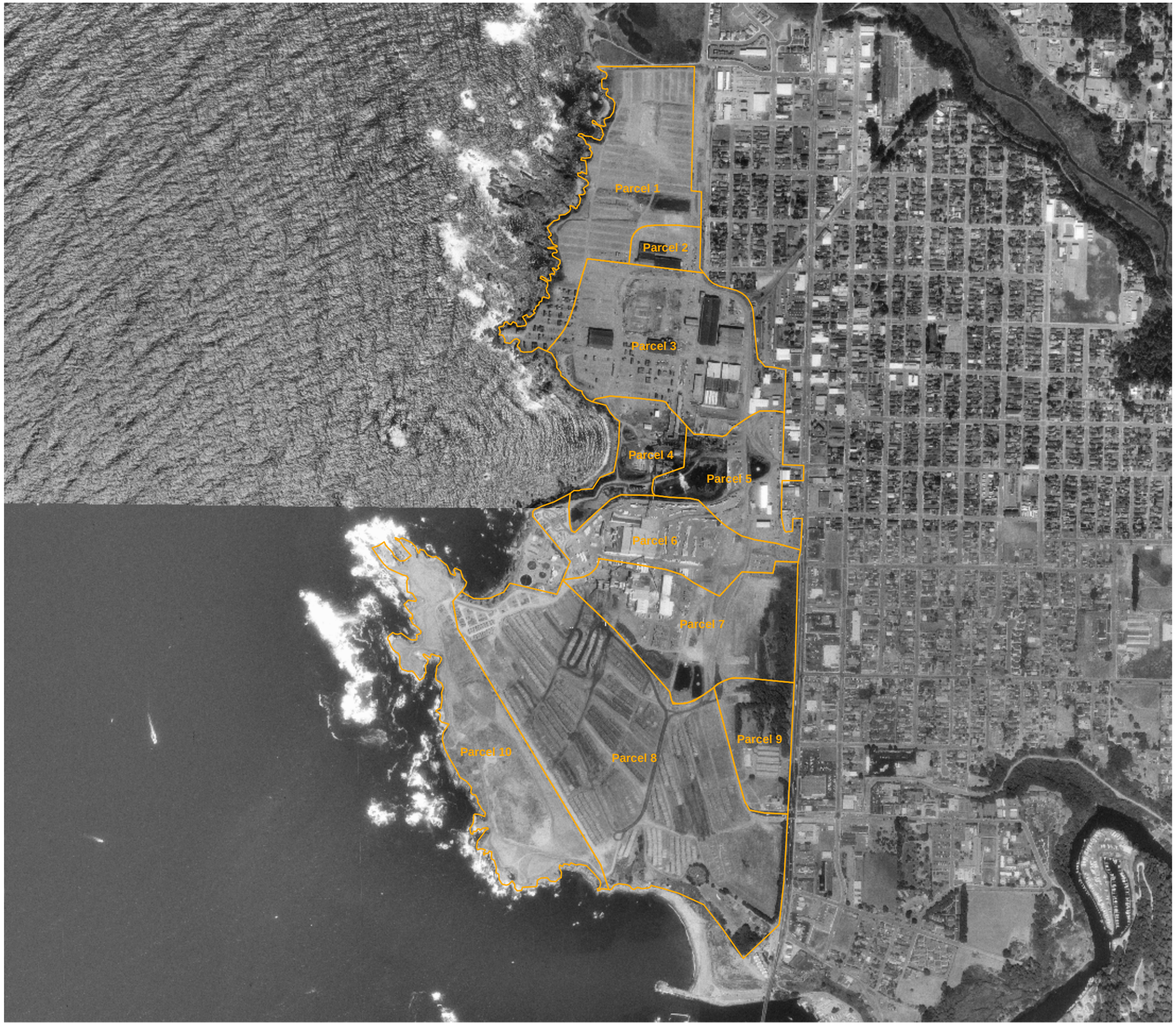
SITE LOCATION MAP

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No.	Drawn By
16017.01	AAC
Map File	Prepared By
sitelocationmap	MAA
	Reviewed By
Revison/Date	Scale
0 - 3/7/05	As Noted

Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc.
Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists

5175 Hillsdale Circle #100
El Dorado Hills, California 95762
(916) 939-7550



N

0 1,000 2,000 4,000

Feet

FIGURE 2

SITE MAP

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No. 16017.01	Drawn By AAC
Map File sitemap	Prepared By MAA
	Reviewed By
Revison/Date 0 - 3/7/05	Scale As Noted

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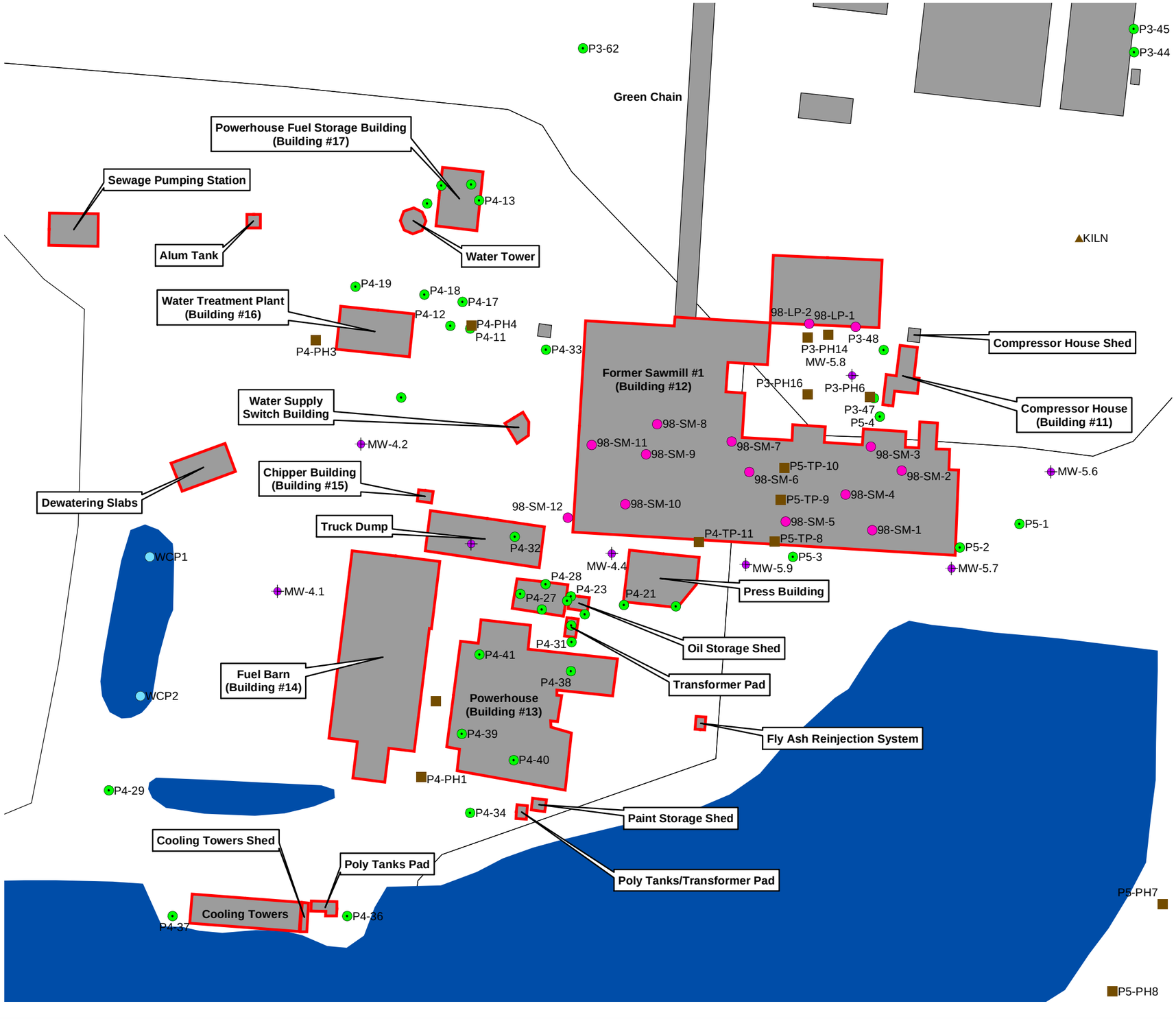

Legend

- Monitoring Well Location and Designation
- Borehole Location and Designation
- Direct Push Sample Location and Designation
- Surface Sample Location and Designation
- Trench Sample Location and Designation
- Pond Sample Location and Designation
- Pond
- Facility Structure
- Facility Structure Foundation To Be Removed

Notes:
1. All locations and dimensions are approximate.

N

0 100 200 400
Feet

FIGURE 3

SAWMILL #1 (BUILDING #12) AND POWERHOUSE (BUILDING #13) AREA

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No. 16017.01	Drawn By AAC
Map File sawmill	Prepared By BAR
	Reviewed By MAA
Revison/Date 0 - 3/18/05	Scale As Noted

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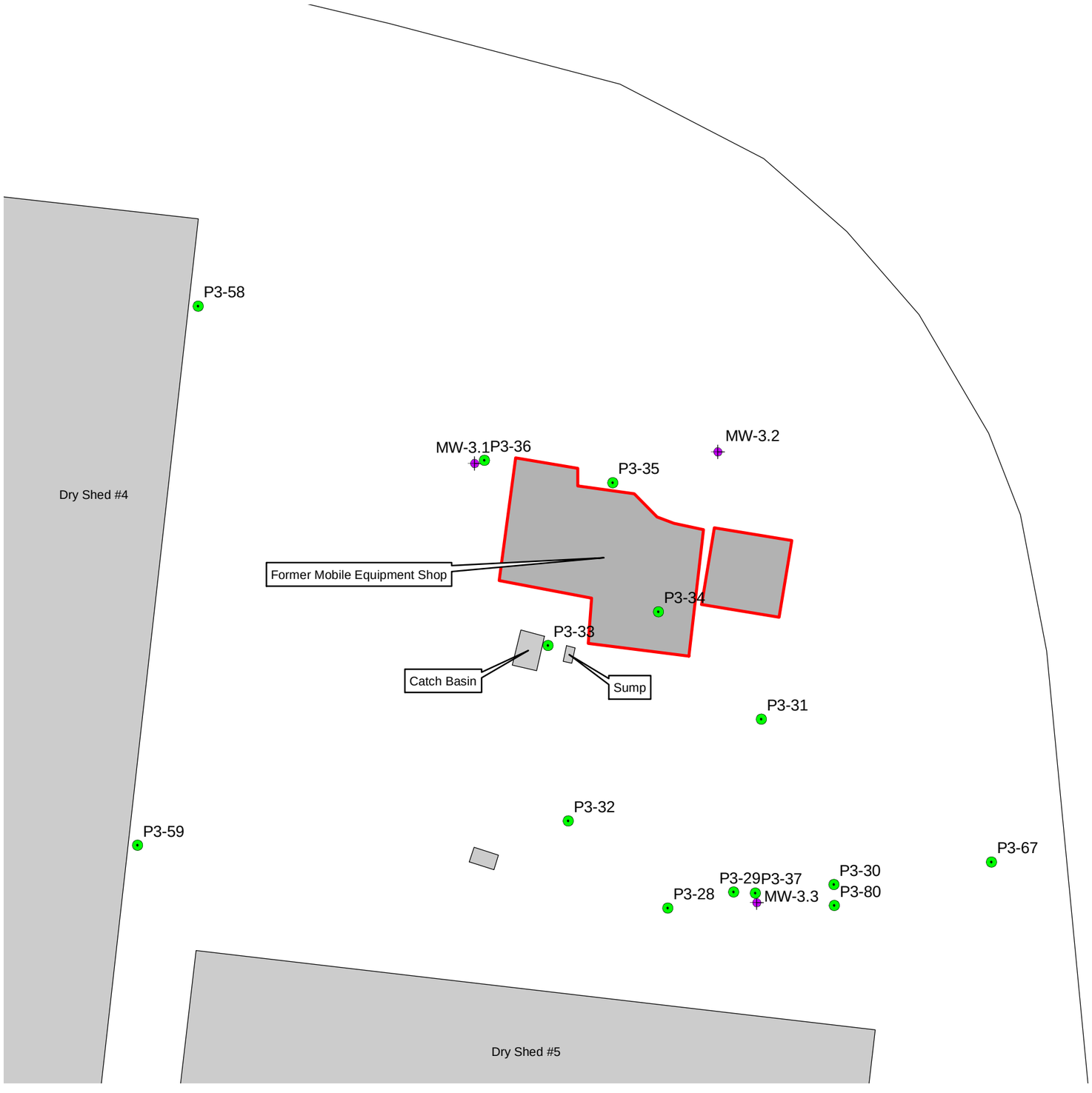

Legend

- Monitoring Well Location and Designation
- Direct Push Sample Location and Designation
- Composite Sample Approximate Location and Designation
- Facility Structure
- Facility Structure Foundation To Be Removed

Notes:
1. All locations and dimensions are approximate.

N

0 40 80 160

Feet

FIGURE 4

FORMER MOBILE EQUIPMENT SHOP

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No. 16017.01	Drawn By AAC
Map File MobileEquipmentShop	Prepared By BAR
	Reviewed By MAA
Revison/Date 0 - 3/4/05	Scale As Noted

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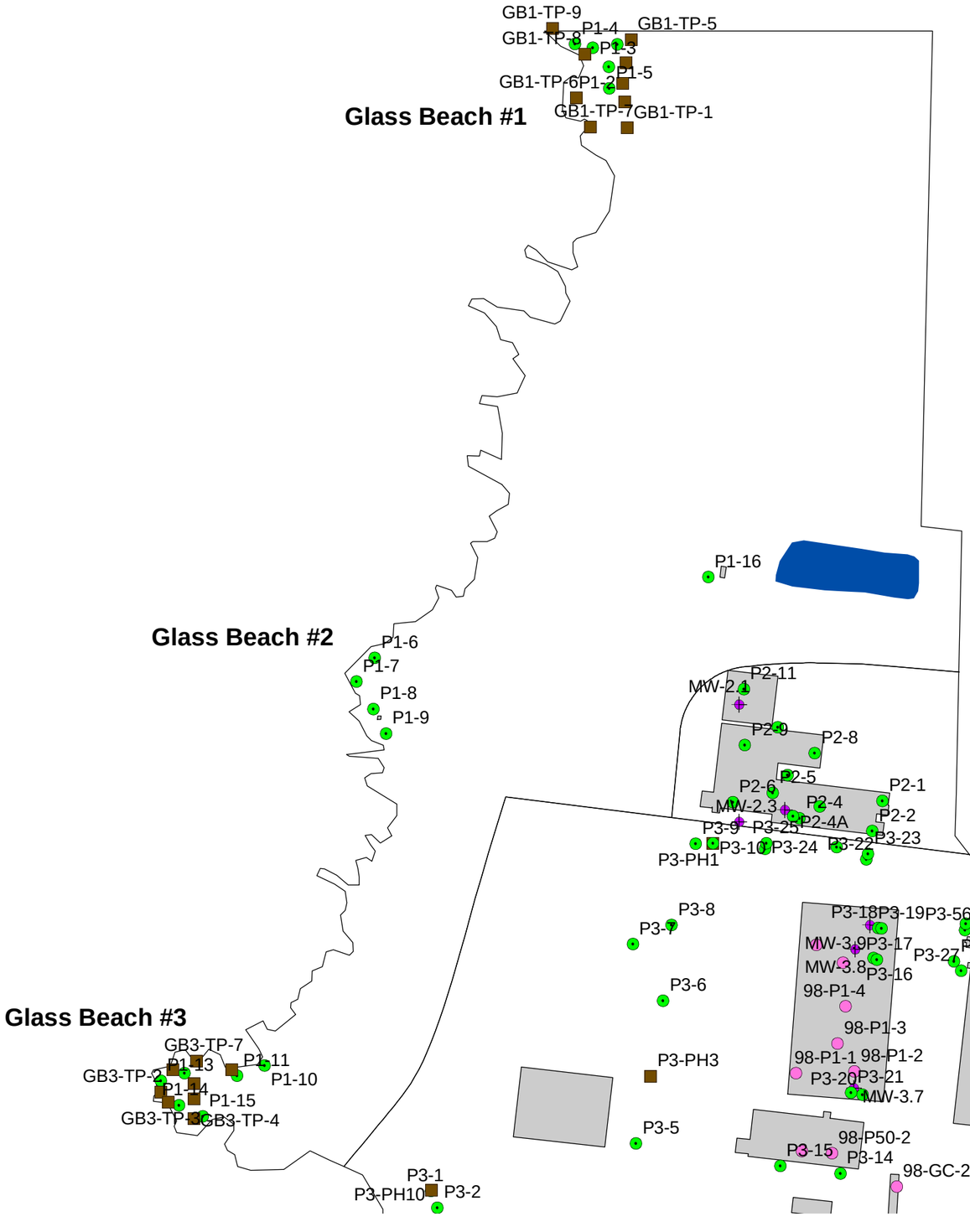
Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists

5175 Hillsdale Circle #100
El Dorado Hills, California 95762
(916) 939-7550



Legend

- Monitoring Well Location and Designation
- Borehole Location and Designation
- Direct Push Sample Location and Designation
- Trench Sample Location and Designation
- Pond
- Facility Structure

Notes:
1. All locations and dimensions are approximate.

N

0 300 600 1,200
Feet

FIGURE 5

GLASS BEACHES #1, #2, AND #3

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No. 16017.01	Drawn By AAC
Map File GlassBeaches	Prepared By BAR
	Reviewed By MAA
Revison/Date 0 - 3/4/05	Scale As Noted

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Consulting Scientists, Engineers, and Geologists

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Parcel 1

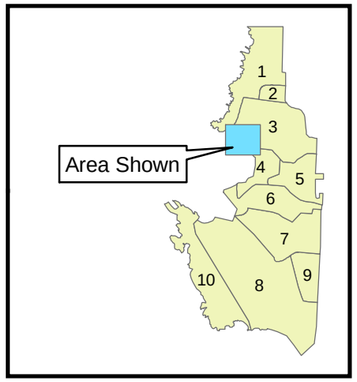
Parcel 3

Parcel 4

Legend

Approximate Location of Geophysical Anomaly

Facility Structure



N

0 80 160 320

Feet

FIGURE 6

GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES IN PARCEL 3

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No. 16017.01	Drawn By AAC
Map File parcel3	Prepared By MWC
	Reviewed By MAA
Revison/Date 0 - 3/18/05	Scale As Noted

Acton Mickelson Environmental, Inc.
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5175 Hillsdale Circle #100
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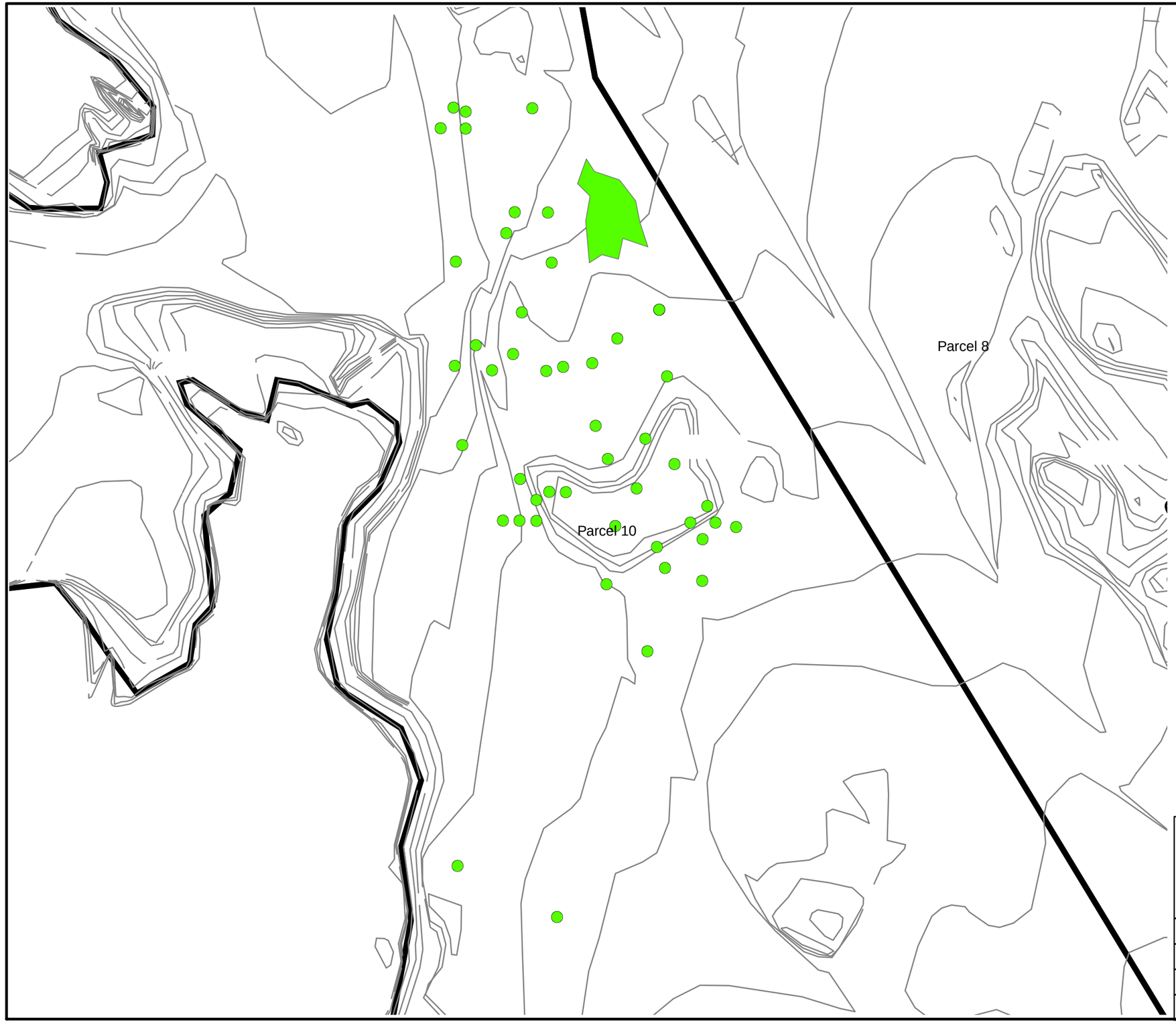
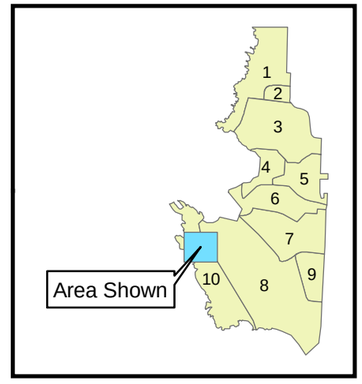


Legend

- Approximate Location of Geophysical Anomaly
- Approximate Area of Geophysical Anomaly



N

0 80 160 320

Feet

FIGURE 7

GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES IN PARCEL 10

Georgia-Pacific California Wood Products Manufacturing Facility
90 West Redwood Avenue, Fort Bragg, California

Project No. 16017.01	Drawn By AAC
Map File parcel10	Prepared By MWC
	Reviewed By MAA
Revison/Date 0 - 3/18/05	Scale As Noted

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